



THE NOMINATION.  
[EX OUR SPECIAL REPORTERS.]  
Yesterday last, at the adjourned meeting of the Board and were convened at the Court-house, for the election of candidates to fill the vacancy in the office of the electorator occasioned by the death of Mr. Munroe. The meeting was held at 10 o'clock, and was well attended. Owing to the previous retirement of several candidates, the contest lay between Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Darvall.  
The returning officer (Mr. Alexander Dodd) then read the writ and also the advertised notice by which the meeting was convened, and made the usual report. It was then agreed that a fair hearing might be accorded each gentleman who should address the electors. He then proceeded to read the name of Mr. Hamilton as a candidate.  
Mr. E'WANE, who was present, Mr. Hamilton as a proper person to represent the electorator in the legislative Assembly, said there was not much to say, on the ground of the similarity of the politics of the two parties, in choosing one or the other, as their views were not greatly at variance of opinion. The only difference between those of Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Darvall. One was a consistent aristocrat, the other a consistent liberal. It behoved the electors throughout the colony to be guided by the principle of universally sound manhood suffrage and vote by

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assurances that he was not a bitter soldier, and it was not his intention to accuse any gentleman here to-day of the crime of poverty. He could not but forgive it. — Altho' poverty was not held to be a disqualification, it was intimated that he had no political principle, and wanted only to fill his purse with money, and to gratify his stomach. But many persons present knew the ample income at his fingers' end that afforded him a simple income. If he had thought he was put on a level with the man — liable to be bought off for a couple of hundred pounds — he would have been a different man. So much for Mr. Nairn. With regard to the position of Mr. Darvall, he might remind the electors that that gentleman was still a member of the Upper House, and that it was unconstitutional to bring him forward to gain a seat in the House of Representatives. A member for the Legislative Assembly. He might be entitled to address the electors on this occasion if he ought to show them some properly authenticated signature, and had resigned his seat in the Council. It would not do for him to have a letter of recommendation by telegram that he had resigned his seat, and that his resignation had been accepted. (A voice.) We want your politics; he will answer that.) If he had been in consideration of the question, Mr. H. had had some experience in politics, he might refer to the fact that he had had the pleasure of speaking from the same platform as old Joseph Howe and Mr. Nairn, and that he had been in the same political views with many leading men in the old country. As a necessary branch of his professional study, he must have given the rights of men as well as the capacities of men considerable attention, for the use of his talents in his profession had not been to harmonise them. He had directed his attention particularly to man's political rights, or he could not have discriminated between a political fool and a wise man. He had studied the colonies, including Victoria and Queensland, and he had seen the various politics of each; and in the last name colony had studied something of the land law and the migration system. He had read carefully the great principles of the rights of man, and the necessities, and had brought to his mind everything that related to the rights of humanity at large. (A voice.) "What about the want of money for education upon the subject of political principles." Having listened to him often in the House of Assembly, studied something of his history, and conversed with gentlemen who knew him intimately in his past and present position, he was convinced that he was a man of good sense and honest East Maitland: he was not a man for progress, he would put a stop to the wheels of progress, although on one or two great questions that had agitated the electors and say that he was not a man for the public mind. He was not very well pleased with the passing of the Land Law, nor was he at present satisfied with the granting of manhood suffrage. He was to use his efforts to go with the Land Law, and to secure to the poor man the right of greater security to the rights of the poor man who took the land, he could not be the man for East Maitland. The Fencing Bill was not in harmony with the interests of the poor man who took the land; and if Mr. Darvall's views were in accordance with these points he should extend to him the right hand of political fellowship. It was for the electors to compare Mr. Darvall's past career with his present promises, and to see if he was a man of good sense, which of the two candidates was most likely to fall in more peculiarly and directly with their necessities and political convictions. He said a word or two about the Upper House. When education was the subject he would have advanced, he questioned the necessity or advantage of having an Upper House at all; but at the same time as the existence of an Upper House seemed in some respects to be a good thing, public sympathies, he would have it placed upon a basis of manhood suffrage, with the great distinction, that, as the Upper House comprised a body of public men supposed to be more deliberative than the elements of the Lower House, it should be allowed to have some little qualification for membership, and that those men which all men eligible for seats in that House should have some educational and moral qualifications. He (Mr. H.) was a poor man, and he could not afford to go to any school; but he had brought him to it. The question of education to his mind was apart from the pressure of material subjects; and education should be universal. Liberal education, science, and together national. When the State came forward to protect the child, it had a right to ask that his child should be taught in a particular creed or religious system; and the man who refused to accept the Government boon of National Education, he was not a man who was fit to be a man, he having yet to learn that political freedom rested upon each giving up some of his individual interests for the general good. Whilst manhood suffrage was in some measure a disgrace, and the electors were to be asked to give their vote, because men had sold their right for a mess of pottage, and allowed themselves to be hunted up and driven like hares to the poll. This was not manhood suffrage, and every man and every woman who did not exercise his own conscientious opinion, and who was not fit to enjoy the franchise. He would as soon not to disgrace the electorate, meaning to say that he would not allow a man to be put in the electorate, to put in a man who was not thoroughly-going in his determination to carry out every established popular right, and every right suggested by the collective wisdom of the people in the Assembly for the good of the country. He would not allow a man to be put in the electorate, to put in a man who was not thoroughly-going in his determination to carry out every established popular right, and every right suggested by the collective wisdom of the people in the Assembly for the good of the country.

In answer to some questions put by electors in the meeting, he said with reference to the local reserve that since they were given to the people they have right to the possession of the deeds. He protested against delay and procrastination in this respect, and a promise to the electors that he would be ready to be elected, to urge forward and defend the electors' rights in connexion with these reserves with all the energy and ability he was capable of exerting. There were other questions in connexion with local interests which he would have to deal with that he would leave for the electors to question him upon. He might have just said that for some years past he had felt that he was not fit to be a member of the Government, and that he had been in the position of the Government of New South Wales. He considered that their conduct in connection with the Burrangong riots was contemptible in the extreme, and he was prepared to resign his seat in the Government, and to ask for great remission on the part of Government officials, and especially on the part of the Premier. Had the gentlemen attended to the prayer of a petition sent by himself (Mr. H.), that the military and constabulary should be removed from the country, and that the druids then infesting the country were lodged safe in jail, we should not have had the murder, robbery, and violence which for several years have plagued this property in the country, and which is a mere record of armed robbers. With much importance he attached to the question of education, and he considered that it was subordinate to the immediate and continuous surveillance of the police system for the purpose of the removal of the military and constabulary from the country to murder and pillage, and to the protection of the country. Four years ago, the School of Arts in Sydney, he (Mr. H.) chose to give a man new in office, a professional opinion of the country, and he was not a man who was not fit to be a member of the Government, and that he had been in the position of the Government of New South Wales. He considered that their conduct in connection with the Burrangong riots was contemptible in the extreme, and he was prepared to resign his seat in the Government, and to ask for great remission on the part of Government officials, and especially on the part of the Premier. Had the gentlemen attended to the prayer of a petition sent by himself (Mr. H.), that the military and constabulary should be removed from the country, and that the druids then infesting the country were lodged safe in jail, we should not have had the murder, robbery, and violence which for several years have plagued this property in the country, and which is a mere record of armed robbers. 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old ton, part of the cargo of the *Harriet Home*, was this guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 20s., with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment. The fine was at once paid.

Nicholas Pairo, charged with assaulting Bridget Nibon on the 13th instant, by striking her with a stick, pleaded guilty, and was fined 40s., with 6s. 6d. costs of court. He was sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen days, on payment, to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

Augustus Schuler, charged with stealing a coat, and trousers, from John Hightings, a salpistore on board the ship *Gale*, was found guilty, and, having elected to be committed to the summary jurisdiction of the court, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

Richard Scola, summoned for retaining to pay wages—£5 13s. 6d. to Michael Ksary, was ordered to pay, on before Saturday next, the amount claimed, together with 6s. 10d. costs of court, or in default to be imprisoned seven days.

Michael Scholer, jun., summoned for refusing to wages—£1—due to Daniel M'Mahan, was ordered to pay, on before Saturday next, with 6s. 10d. costs. Allowed Saturday to pay.

Thomas Sherwood, given into the custody of sergeant Dwyer, of the City Police, by Catherine Brown, landlady of the Penangon Hotel, Circular Quay, on suspicion of being a quantity of jewellery and other articles, her property of the value of £100, was discharged. The prisoner, being twice remanded, having been first brought up on the 10th instant, then on the 15th and 18th; when it was found which had been gone into at great length—was finally paid.

Thomas Fisher, of the ship *Gale*, and John Caro of Lord Macleay, for neglecting to have a watch on each were each fined the sum of 10s. with 6s. 6d. costs of court.

Hugh Boro, of the Highlander, for neglecting to light at the masted of his ship, was fined 20s., with 9s. costs of court.

**HEALTH OF SYDNEY.**

May 1893.

Five hundred births registered in the month of May, 1893, and 99 females, being 87 in excess of the death of the month.

The deaths numbered 160, viz., 89 males and 49 females. It is a fortnight since the date of April, 17, below the mortality of 1892, and 14 below the average of the corresponding month of the years 1890 to 1892—included, with the exception of the year 1891 (50 deaths), it is the smallest number recorded in the history of any preceding year.

Of the number amongst children under 5 years of age was a rate of 61.66 per cent. of the total deaths. This is 0.16 below the average of the previous years.

The mortality of children under 7 years in the corresponding month of previous years was as under:—

Under 7 years. Total deaths.	
1890.....	40
1891.....	37
1892.....	39
1893.....	138
1894.....	112
1895.....	110
1896.....	110
1897.....	110
1898.....	110
1899.....	110
1900.....	110
1901.....	110
1902.....	110
1903.....	110

The mean temperature of the month, registered at the Sydney Observatory, was 63.0°, and the mean in the atmosphere of 64.0°; highest reading (74.0°) of the thermometer, which was on the 5th inst., and the lowest reading (49.4°) was on the 31st.

**TABLE SHOWING THE DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES REGISTERED EACH YEAR, FROM 1st to 31st May, 1893, DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN AGES OF 1 year, 5 years, and 10 years.**

Word.	Under 1 year.		Under 5 years.		Under 10 years.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Cholera.....	4	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhoea.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlatina.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Croup.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Croup.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pharyngitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tracheitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Denitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
1893.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	20	25	37	25	2	2

**Summary of Deaths of both Sexes registered in Sydney District forming the Metropolitan Division, during the month from 1st to 31st May, 1893.**

Per centage on total.	Total.		Males.		Females.	
	Deaths.	All ages.	Deaths.	All ages.	Deaths.	All ages.
1893.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1894.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1895.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1896.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1897.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1898.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1899.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1900.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1901.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1902.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1903.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1904.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1905.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1906.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1907.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1908.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1909.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1910.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1911.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1912.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1913.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1914.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1915.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1916.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1917.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1918.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1919.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1920.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1921.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1922.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1923.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1924.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1925.....	160	160	89	89	71	71
1926.....	160	160				

MAY, 1853.  
 The number of births registered in the month of May was 161, viz., 99 males, and 99 females, being 87 in excess of the deaths of the month.  
 The deaths numbered 108, viz., 69 males and 40 female. This is 3 above the mortality of April, 17 below the mortality of May 1850, and 12 below the average of the corresponding month of seven years 1850.  
 The mortality of the month of May 1850, with the exception of the year 1617 (90 deaths), is the smallest number recorded in the month of May of any preceding year.  
 The mortality amongst children under 5 years of age was at the rate of 41.66 per cent. of the total deaths. This is 0.18 below the average of the seven previous years.  
 The mortality of children under 5 years in the corresponding month of previous years was 84 under.

Under 5 years. Total deaths.		
1850....	49	131
1857....	87	90
1858....	63	126
1859....	52	118
1860....	67	103
1861....	39	110
1862....	52	125
1865....	45	105

  

Per-centage of deaths under 5 years to total deaths .....	
	37.40
	41.31
	50.98
	46.91
	41.55
	53.45
	41.58
	41.94

The mean temperature of the month, registered at the Sydney Observatory, was 63°., and the ozone in the atmosphere 42—the highest reading (74.3) of the thermometer in the shade was on the 5th May, and the lowest reading (42.1) was on the 30th.

	M	P	M	M	M	M	M	M
Gippe .....	4	1	5	5	...	...	...	16
Bourke .....	4	4	8	4	...	...	...	27
Brianne .....	2	4	12	...	...	...	...	18
Macquart .....	1	4	9	3	1	1	...	19
Cook .....	1	4	9	3	1	1	...	19
Pitney .....	2	5	1	1	1	...	...	10
Phillip .....	2	5	1	1	1	...	...	10
Denison .....	3	4	3	1	...	...	...	11
Totals .....	30	25	37	23	2	1	101	

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	Ma	Per	Total	Ma	Per	Total
1.—Sydney .....	99	95	195	89	90	189
2.—Balmalm .....	9	14	23	...	...	...
3.—Glebe .....	9	2	11	2	2	4
4.—Newtown .....	9	4	13	...	...	...
5.—Redfern and Botany	14	21	35	...	...	...
6.—Paddington .....	24	10	30	...	...	...

7.-Concord .....	4	5	9	...	1	1	1
8.-St. George .....	11	9	20	...	3	5	1
9.-St. Leonards ...	8	2	5	...	1	5	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>841</b>	...	<b>68</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>187</b>

CHRIS. ROLLESTON, Registrar-General.  
 General Registry Office, Elizabeth-street,  
 Sydney, 10th June, 1893.

large charcoal stove, intending, it is supposed, to remove it as soon as the room was sufficiently heated. He, however, fell fast asleep without doing so, and was discovered by a boy in the morning in a state of insensibility. Assistance was immediately procured, but he appeared so far gone that all who saw him

thought there was little or no gold in the creek. Dr. Cutting was sent for, and applied the remedy usually in such cases. Several of the neighbours, under the direction of Dr. Cutting, kept him for some hours in constant motion for the purpose of restoring animation, which Morril soon proved successful. About three o'clock Mr. Morril lay in a sitting posture in his bed, and gradually improved, and before evening was pronounced out of danger.

GOLD.—A considerable quantity of gold has lately been found near Frome's Creek; the sinking is not more than two feet, and there is a plentiful supply of water.—*Western Post of Wells, Va.*

JAMES MORRILL.—The *Albany Bulletin* of 15th inst. contains an account of James Morril, who some months since escaped from the blacks, after seventeen years' captivity, is now resident here. He arrived per last steamer, and is now in the city. He is a noble and brave man, and what official office he is to fill over us is yet a mystery. I observed him a few days since sorting negroes in the market, and the Governor of the State would have in this instance acknowledged the kindness of Deity, and appointed Morril as a mediator between blacks and whites.

him with his diseased mind to commit? It was fate on the day in which the remains of the be-

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## SLAVERY IN THE PACIFIC

**SLAVERY IN THE PACIFIC.**  
**PUNISHING MEETING** was held in the Masonic Hall, yesterday evening, to protest against the enormities recently perpetrated in the South Sea Islands by slave-traders from South America. A large number of gentlemen were present; and several ladies attended, notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather.

On the motion of the Rev. ADAM THOMSON, the chair was taken by the Hon. JOHN HAY, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

On the platform, and in its immediate vicinity, were Rev. J. Eggleston, the Rev. Canon Valse, the Rev. Thomas Smith, the Rev. W. Slatyer, the Rev. W. Murray, the Rev. J. Milne, the Rev. John E. the Rev. J. Volter, the Rev. B. G. Wilcox, the Rev. J. Stanley, the Rev. S. Humphreys, the Rev. C. C. Kent, the Rev. W. Moiss, the Rev. Dr. Lang, the Rev. A. Thompson, the Rev. Dr. Stool, Mr. Caldwell, M.L.A.; Mr. Love, M.L.A.; Mr. F. B. Allen, M.L.A.; Mr. Dalglish, M.L.A.; Mr. J. Addington, M.L.A.; Mr. John Fairfax, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. J. Richardson. The Rev. S. HUMPHREYS engaged in prayer.

mark of my own. I think it better that the time should be spent in hearing those who are come prepared to state the startling night. They will be able to explain the situation clearly, which I think can be done. I am glad to see the great maritime Powers of the world (hear, hear) and I hope they will be prepared also to meet out some course by which we may in a certain degree instrumental in remedying so grievous an evil (cheers). It has been asked, "What have we to do with interfering with questions which concern us so little?" I think there is a good deal to be said for the

show sympathy with the wrongs of the human race generally; and I do not think that any people or nation should be allowed to suffer or be influenced by such feelings of general sympathy with other nations. (Cheers.) I think that this sympathy for the wrongs of humanity is doubly blessed, in that it blesses him who gives and him who takes." (Cheers.) We shall no doubt remain with increased vigour and with a larger sense of humanity to the consideration of those evils which are immediately affect our own people. (Cheers.) Sir, ladies and gentlemen, this matter does concern us all, and I reply, Yes. A great country has been joined to us, and we are now a world.

shall be developed as speedily as possible (Hear, Hear.) We are also interested in the abolition of the wild countries which surround us, and in the well being of the uncivilized nations with which we are compassed; but we are determined that this process shall not be hastened in our own case by anything which partakes the nature of slavery or by any encouragement of the slave trade. (Applause.) We would rather that our progress were slow, than that it should be hastened to resort to such means as this. (Cheers.) It is the principle—*principiis obsta*—resist the beginning of evil—apply with as eager force thus the principle—

ce it has been matured. (Hear, hear.) And cannot be remedied without terrible suffering. (Hear, hear.) We see before us in the great theatre of the western world the retribution all nations must pay who have been tempted by the spirit of gain to fill in human flesh and blood. (Hear, hear.) Not only are the Southern States of America guilty in this respect, but as participating in the same crime the Northern ones are almost equally guilty. (Cheers.) And originally, alas! England has been guilty too. We see all those nations enduring terrible suffering, as a direct consequence of their guilt in this crime. (Hear, hear.) On the supposition that we

such a system, the inhabitants of these islands are not to be considered as a separate Australian colony to make a protest, and while the most in their power to put down such proceedings those we are to-night to consider. (Cheers.)

What can we do in the matter?—I think that as colonists of New South Wales simply we can do but little to belong to the British Empire, and inhabiting a portion of the British Empire which brings us into more immediate contact with the Americans, we can, I think, do much. (Applause.)

We have considerable intercourse with the islands of the Pacific; we have trade with the inhabitants, and we have missionaries coming and going between

the great maritime Powers should take these islands under their protection—when they should oblige by treaty to hold them as neutral, entitled to protection of all. (Applause.) It appears to me there could be no difficulty about this—that England, France, and the United States might, for the sake of humanity, and for the sake of the islands themselves. (Cheers.) Surely it is needless to say that the danger of war should bring my dissent upon them. I might be the friends of all. (Hear, hear.) I think it is especially incumbent that they should take their protection those of the islanders who have embraced Christianity. (Cheers.) It is sad to hear that the

have embraced Christianity have, in consequence of the persecutions to which they were more exposed to these outrages—that they have readily become the victims of these persecutions makes it the more incumbent on all who take part in the spread of the Christian religion on all who have any Christian feeling—that they live not to leave a stone unturned by which they can provide a pretext for persecuting these outrages which have been committed. (Cheers.) These are the principles which I should guide us in this matter, and without saying anything more, I will call upon the Rev. Mr. May to read a statement prepared by him at the

the Rev. W. MURRAY (many of these mis-senders of the Eastern Polynesian) read a detailed statement of facts upon the authority of the Rev. H. Nisbet, the Rev. H. Gee, the Rev. G. W. Lawes (misogynistic), the Rev. J. C. Williams, H.M. Consul for Samoa, John Webster, and native teachers.

We receive this statement for to-morrow's issue. The Rev. A. J. Brownson (our secretary) announced that letters of apology had been received from the Rev. A. Stephen, the Rev. G. H. Moreton, the Rev. J. A. F. G. Moreton, the Rev. J. Vetch, and the Rev. J. A. G. The writers each expressed earnest sympathy in the object of the meeting.

17 That this meeting has heard with indignation the  
18 report, that the Government intend to send a military  
19 force, and carrying off many of the inhabitants from  
20 island houses, under circumstances of extraordinary  
21 cruelty, violence, and cruelty.

22 said: We are met together on a very extraordinary  
23 occasion. We have long heard of the evils of slavery  
24 in these islands, and we have not been able to  
25 forget their earliest recollections of the struggle  
26 in order to remove this accursed evil from  
27 the British Empire. We have considered the slave  
28 in all his various positions, and we have seen  
29 him at a distance; but it appears from the statement

which we have just listened, that it has brought within about a fortnight's sail of our own shores. The resolution I have been requested to deliver at this meeting contains strong language, and speaks of "indignation and dismay," "charges our fellow-creatures with 'extortion, violence, cruelty, and treachery.'" It is well to elaborate in our feelings and in our language. It is pleasant to speak of the absent in terms of their unimpeachable reputation. But I am not sure that the circumstances that demand strong language, demand vigorous and determined action—(cheers)—and I consider that the circumstances in which we are gathered this evening—having listened to the statements

have just been made to us—demand reparation of our strongest indignation. (Chorus invites us to cry out ever and anon, to keep out the accursed traffic from this part of the world. (Renewed cheering.) What are the circumstances? Let us bring them a little nearer home. Those who were to receive telegraphic communications to the effect that a Peruvian soldier had captured a portion of Kiama—that armed man had been shot—these were the very persons who were carried off. A number of farmers and shopkeepers, and laborers, were ordered to take them to the Peruvian mine. Those some of these individuals in attempting to escape had been shot at and that some had been

I ask whether a meeting convened for such a subject would be influenced by passionate feelings, and whether individuals would be called upon to speak such an open and quiet and hesitating language: Where there would be utterances which would set the newspapers of the colonies in a blaze (cheer); such communications got to our fatherland, which lion would shake himself, and stamp in the face that would send the colonies to the borders of the empire. (Applause) I ask the difference between the two cases: Have atrocities been committed on our fellow-citizens? Have not families been outraged: Have

rights of individuals been violated and that they be treated with indignity? (Hear, hear.) The circumstances ought we not to lift up our united protest against these atrocities? (Hear, hear.) The circumstances of the case are pre-





Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the experimental setup.

